The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM,..H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANKS, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPOTSWOOD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. EHRENFELD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SEMBOWER, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEPHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ————————, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1862. TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train	East	arrives 9,35 P. M.,	leaves	9,55 P. M.
" "	West	" 8,20 A. M.	"	8,40 A. M.
Fast "	East	" 7,40 A. M.	"	7,55 A. M.
" "	West	" 8,55 P. M.,	"	9,10 P. M.
Mail "	East	" 11.50 A. M.,	"	12.05 P. M.
" "	West	" 3,15 P. M.,	"	3,30 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Fast Line and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Mail train and Johnstown Accommodation East and West, Express West, and with Local Freights.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	11 00 A. M.
Western Way	8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A. M. & 11 00 A. M.
Western Through	7 00 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	8.15 A. M. & 11 15 A. M.
Western Through	8 10 A. M.
Eastern Through	8 20 "
Western Way	11 22 A. M.
Eastern Way	1 55 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 00 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189 R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John McClelland.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—Geo. B. Cramer, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, B. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John Lowther, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick.
Assessor—John McClelland.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—William Maloney.
" " West Ward—John L. Piper.
" " North Ward—Christian Whistler.
Inspectors—East Ward—D. M. Greene, John Hooper.
" West Ward—J. K. Bellman, Robt. Pitcairns.
" North Ward—Robt. McCormick, John Condo.

Choice Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Deem not the ravished glory thine;
Nor think the flag shall scathless wave
Whereon thou bidd'st its prestige shine,—
Land of the traitor and the slave!

God never set that holy sign
In deathless light among His stars
To make its blazonry divine
A scutcheon for thine impious wars!

And surely as the Wrong must fail
Before the everlasting Right,
So surely thy device shall pale
And shrivel in the Northern Light!

Look, where its coming splendors stream!
The red and white athwart the blue,—
While far above, the unconquered gleam
Of Freedom's stars is blazing through!

Hark to the rustle and the sweep,
Like sound of mighty wings unfurled,
And bearing down the sapphire steep
Heaven's hosts to help the imperilled world!

Light in the North! Each bristling lance
Of steely sheen a promise bears;
And all the midnight where they glance
A rosy flush of morning wears!

Yon symbol of your Southern sky
Shall surely mean but grief and loss;
Then tremble, as ye raise on high,
In sacrilege, the Southern Cross!

O brothers! we entreat in pain,
Take ye the unblessed emblem down!
Or purge your standard of its stain,
And join it with the Northern Crown!

Select Miscellany.

A HORSE BOUGHT,
AND
A LAWYER SOLD.

BY A COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

The lawyer's experience, as given below, is not a singular one, and some of our readers, no doubt, have abundant reasons for sympathy with him in his troubles.—The difficulty is, experience in such a case does not always bring wisdom:—

I had a wife and three small children. My office was in Boston, and we lived in an adjoining town. I needed the exercise of riding, and a drive now and then, toward evening, with my family, would be good for us all. We had formerly lived in the country, where everybody keeps horses, and a horse seemed really necessary to our comfort, and so I determined to buy one. I had owned several horses in my day, and knew something of horse-flesh, and I had been engaged in several horse cases in court, and of course I knew, as every man of observation knows, that horses are a dangerous commodity to deal in. Being, however, forewarned, and being a lawyer. I felt no apprehension that I could not look pretty well after one side of the bargain.

Before trying to buy an article, I always make up my mind exactly what I want.—Then I am not misled by every foolish fancy, as one is liable to be who looks through the market for something that suits him.

The horse I would buy must be a good saddle-horse, a pacer or ambler under the saddle, but of course a square trotter in harness. He must be young and sound, of handsome, sprightly figure, kind as a kitten, never needing the whip, but yet safe for my wife to drive, not afraid of the engine, fast or slow at the driver's election. To be sure, I had once heard our minister, when I lived in the country, tell the only horse-jockey in the parish that he wanted just such a horse, and I heard the jockey's irreverent reply, "Why, you old fool, there *ain't* no such hoss." Yet I had heard of such animals, and seen them advertised, and if I had not happened to see one that exactly answered the description, it was probably because I had not been looking particularly after him.

When it became known that I was in want of a horse, it was really amusing to see the attempts made to deceive me.—They evidently thought I was a green hand at the business, and that I was a fit subject for any imposition.

One fine-looking animal was brought me, that to a careless observer, would have seemed nearly perfection. He had a slight cough, but the owner assured me it was nothing, only a cold the horse had taken the day before, by standing in a draught. He could not deceive *me.* I had owned a horse with the *heaves*, years ago, and advised him to take his worthless beast to somebody who did not know so much about horses. Another would have suited me exactly, but he had several scars on his legs, caused, as the dealer said, by breaking through the stable floor. I inquired a little, and ascertained that he had taken fright, upset the carriage, and gone home, two miles, on the dead run, with the forward wheels, into his stall, carrying with him a hay-cutter and a grind-stone that stood on the floor, and so had cut himself to pieces trying to kick away the fragments.

Another had an interfering strap on his ankle, having lately been badly shod. I saw through that poor falsehood at once.

I think I should have bought of one dealer whom I knew, and who assured me he would not for the world deceive *me*, had not the singular animal exhibited the unfortunate eccentricity of standing on his fore legs exclusively at intervals, when I attempted to ride him outward from the stable, owing probably to a defective nervous organization.

I determined to have no more to do with dealers, but to keep a sharp lookout for myself, and when I found the right kind of an animal, to buy him, even if I had to pay a high price.

Walking one afternoon from Cambridge to Somerville, I rested for a moment by the hawthorn hedge at the foot of Kirkland street, and looking back, I beheld a beautiful black horse, surmounted by an elderly cadaverous gentlemen, who had somewhat the air of a clergyman. The horse was moving at an easy, ambling pace, scarcely faster than a walk, the rein hanging loosely on his neck, while the rider was serenely reading a newspaper.—In the language of the free-love woman to "Artemus Ward at Berlin Hites," I mentally exclaimed, "I have found him at last." I accosted the traveller, and passing by the details of our conversation, it is sufficient to say that the animal was everything that could be desired, and although it would well nigh break the hearts of the owner's family to part with him, he could be bought for the moderate sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

It may be interesting to the reader, although somewhat premature, to learn what I afterwards discovered, that the owner's "family" consisted of one bull-terrier pup which slept with him in a stable-loft every night.

I met the owner, by appointment, next day, at my office in Boston. He had been employed, he said, as travelling agent of a Boston house, and had no futher use for the horse; he would give me a written warranty of the animal as perfectly sound and kind; I might take him home a week and try him, and see for myself. Nothing could be fairer than this. I took my prize to my own stable. I kept him full a week. I rode him and drove him daily; my wife rode him and drove him; my man Barney rode him and drove him. My admiration of him increased. He was to all appearance sound and kind. He was fast or slow as I choose to have him. He would face the cars without winking, and stand without tying. In short, he was a perfect horse. At the end of the week I paid the price, took a written warranty, and went home rejoicing in my success. Every horse should have a name, and we concluded to call this one, on account of his many good qualities, Honesty. For a few days I was engaged constantly in a long trial in court. The horse stood still in the stable, well fed and well groomed, so as to be in the best condition for use when my leisure days should come. Barney said one day that he harnessed Honesty to the wagon to bring some oats from the store, and that he refused for some time to start from the yard. However, Barney was no horseman, and I thought that the fault was in his awkwardness in handling the reins.—A day or two later, my wife's brother took her with the children out for a drive with Honesty, in the carryall, and she reported that the animal insisted on going up Beacon street, instead of Tremont street, where they wanted to go. This did not seem exactly right, but still I had full faith that Honesty would prove all right when I held the reins.

Finally, my trial in court was finished, and there was to be a picnic near Fresh Pond, where all my friends were going.—I had bought a new light top-buggy, and harness to match, and wife and I drove up. Honesty was in high feather, and made the new carriage spin along like a linen wheel. We passed the afternoon in the woods, and when our carriage was brought up for our return, everybody was attracted by our elegant turn-out. I confess I felt not a little pleased with this universal appreciation of my taste. I don't know why it is, but everybody considers a compliment to his horse as fully equivalent to one to himself. We bade adieu to our admiring friends; I handed my wife into the carriage, gathered up the ribbons, and waved my hand by way of parting salutation. Honesty pawed, but did not move forward. I chirruped and shook the reins. Honesty shook his head, and gave a significant snort. A friend took him by his bit, when he stepped rapidly backward, till the new buggy brought up against a tree. I touched him with the whip, when he reared and snorted, and my wife screamed. "Don't whip him," cried a friend; "whipping never does any good to a contrary horse."

"He is an offender, I see by his actions," said another.

The details of the exhibition are not agreeable to dwell upon. Neither coaxing, whipping or pushing could induce that beast to even draw the empty carriage out of its tracks. I asked a friend to take my wife home, and leaving my elegant carriage, ignominiously led the obstinate brute to a stable near by, and left him for the night.

"A sadder and a wiser man I rose the morrow morn." I persevered with Honesty yet a while, but after being kept two hours by his stopping in a rainy night on Cambridge bridge, on one occasion, and being obliged to leave him in the stable-yard, when in great haste to meet an engagement at Lexington, I reluctantly concluded that he was not perfectly kind.—My wife had long since declined further experiments with him. I was puzzled whether to admit myself duped and cheated, or attempt to cure the defect. I rode the beast occasionally, and sometimes drove him, with various successes. One day I had business at Concord, at the county court, and with a friend drove into that beautiful village just at sunset. Court had just adjourned for the day and my brother lawyers, and clients, and jurors, and witnesses, were lounging about the hotel and the old elm on the common. Just as we came in front of the Middlesex Hotel, I observed my horse suddenly to falter; throwing up his head, and jerking it sideways in a manner remarkable to see, seemed quite bewildered. "He has a fit. Jump out or you will get hurt," cried the multitude, which at once surrounded us.

My friend obeyed the call, and I attempted to do so, just as the distracted beast sallied backward over the shaft, and "Mortham, steed and rider fell." Down we came in one miscellaneous heap, the carriage essentially smashed, and his owner vexed and discomfitted. A few days proved that Honesty was subject to frequent attacks of this kind.

But had I not a warranty, and am I not a lawyer? Straightway I commenced an action for deceit. It is a proverb at the bar, that a lawyer who tries his own case has a fool for his client. I retained and paid counsel. I summoned and paid witnesses; consulted and paid Dr. Dadd and other experts. The case was tried, and all Middlesex county was made to understand how a lawyer had been cheated by a jockey. The jury rendered a verdict in my favor for one hundred and twenty-five dollars damages, probably upon the idea that a lawyer ought not recover more than half that he is cheated out of. I gave my execution to an officer, with orders to arrest the rascal, and told my counsel to oppose him at every step, and follow him to the end of the law.

After a few months my attorney sent for me, and gave me the result of following my directions. The defendent had been committed to jail, where he had quietly remained several weeks, apparently happy in the consciousness that by the beneficient provisions of our laws, I, his creditor, was paying one dollar and seventy-five cents for his board. Then he had given notice of his intention to avail himself of a further benificent provision of our statutes by taking the poor debtors oath. My counsel had faithfully obeyed instructions, and opposed him there, paying for me, according to law, two dollars per day to the commissioner, while the examination was pending. Finally, the vagabond had succeeded in swearing out, and my various bills amounted to about the amount I had first paid, two hundred and fifty dollars.

The enemy was free, but I was not. I still had that "dreadful horse," worse than Mr. Pickwick's, that nobody would take away. A neighboring horse-dealer offered me fifty dollars, and I sold him and took his note for the amount. A few days after, I asked him what he had done with him. He said he had advertised him to sell at a horse sale in the city. I had a rational curiosity to see the advertisement, and asked him to show it to me, which he did, and it ran as follows: "Black Saddle Horse. A particularly fine black saddle-horse, perfectly sound and kind in all respects, and free from tricks."

I don't know how much he got for his fine saddle-horse. I only know that I still hold his worthless note for fifty dollars.—*American Stock Journal.*

☞ The Sierra *Democrat* relates the following: A suit for divorce was commenced in the upper district of Downieville.

The Deputy Sheriff served a summons on the defendant—a case clearly proved desertion. Our colored friend rolled up his eyes as he looked at the summons, and said:

"What's dis?"

"It's a summons," replied the Sheriff, "Your wife has commenced suit for divorce, and she claims the young ones and the house."

"Well," said our colored friend, "custom's law. Got to stand it. Dem children she can have. Never claimed 'em no how; one belongs to Dick, de buck saw man, and de other to Jackson de barber; but de house is mine—I paid for de house and I's gwine to hold on to it."

☞ A Patlander, in travelling on his way to Manchester, New Hampshire, arrived at the fork of the road where there stood a sign-board, which ran thus, "Manchester, four miles." "Man chased her four miles!" cried Pat. "Be the houly poker, I could have caught her meself in half the time!"

A PAINFUL SITUATION.—In Portland a horse put his foot through a lady's hoop skirt, and to extricate it three men were required to hold the horse and two to hold the lady.

BONED TURKEY.

Geo. Coleman and myself were chums and as a natural consequence, roomed together. George possessed a fine spirit for fun, and when an opportunity offered whereby he could outwit the faculy or the overwatchful tutors, he was sure to improve it.

One cold rainy evening towards the latter part of December, George and myself were snugly esconced in our little room on the third floor of the college building.—Both of us had been for the last two hours deeply engaged in study. Now, our studies being fully learned, we threw aside our books and sat gazing vacantly at the fire. Presently, George arose, and after pacing up and down the room several times, exclaimed aloud—

"I have it! Now for some fun."

He thereupon seated himself in front of me, as though some matter of great importance was to be discussed.

"Lew," said he, "what do you say to having some roast turkey?"

I replied that it would be very acceptable, and wished to be informed how we were to procure the article in question.

"Why, easy enough," he replied. "All you have to do is to follow my directions and the turkey will be forthcoming.

He then bade me remain until he returned. Putting on his hat and coat he left the room. He soon returned, however, and from beneath his overcoat produced a fine plump turkey, all dressed ready for cooking, procured by some mysterious means. He sat about the task of being chief cook, tying a thin wire to the neck of the fowl, and then suspending it like Mohammed's coffin, between Heaven and earth, from the mantle shelf, thereby imitating the old custom of cooking.

All things had progressed very well, so far, and the savory smell arising from the now nearly cooked turkey, served to increase our appetite, and our mouths watered at the sight. It was now done and ready to be served, when we were startled by a loud knock at the door.

George hastily caught up our bird, and raising the window, let it down gently by the wire; then making the wire fast, he softly closed the window and resumed his studies, while I waited on the door, which I opened, and there before me stood one of my tutors. He said he called to see if our room needed any repairing; and of course we invited him to enter, which he did.

He said he always took a deep interest in the personal welfare of the students, and he thought perhaps our closet wanted repairing—thereupon looking in it. He next looked under the bed to see if we needed any carpet there; also in the bed, to see if more covering were essential to our comfort. But on finding all right he seated himself in a chair and wanted to know if the culinary department had been moved to the upper part of the building, as he smelt the fumes of cooking very plainly. We made what excuse we could, and after remaining, in all, about an honr and a half, he took his leave.

George immediately raised the window, and hauled up the wire on which our evening meal had been suspended. Judge of our chagrin and astonishment when we beheld, instead of the turkey, only the bones fastened to the wire, and a paper accompanying them, on which was written, "That was mighty good! send us another.

The joke of it was, we had hung it against the window of the room below ours, and the inmates seeing it dangling down, appropriated it to their own use.—Long after that we were known as the cooks.

A SOLDIER.—Miss Nightingale tells the following: I remember a sergeant who was on picket, the rest of the picket being killed, and himself battered about the head, he stumbled back to camp, and on his way picked up a wounded man, and brought him in on his shoulders to the lines, where he fell down insensible. When, after many hours, he recovered his senses—I believe after trepanning, his first words were to ask after his comrade:—"Is he alive?" "Comrade, indeed! yes, he's alive; it is the General." At that moment the General, though badly wounded, appeared at the bedside. "Oh, General, it's you, is it I brought in? I'm so glad. I didn't know your honor; but if I'd known it was you, I'd saved you all the same." This is the true soldier's grit.

ELEMENT OF SUCCESS.—He who is open, without levity; generous without waste, secret without craft, humble, without meanness; bold, without insolence; cautious, without anxiety; regular, yet not formal; mild, yet not timid; firm, yet not tyrannical;—is made to pass the ordeal of honor, friendship and virtue.

☞ The last dog story is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a saw mill. In the course of the tussel one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instanter. The hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued the fight, and whipped the other dog.

BEWITCHING A GUN.

I was at a shooting match, for a beef, down in Illinois, several years ago, and at it I met a knowing character, named Bill French. Bill used to fool the boys a good deal. After the shooting was over, Bill said to the chap who won the beef:

"Dave, do you know as how I'm a witch?"

"No," replied Dave; and I reckon I never will know it."

"Now you might," continued Bill, "for I am a witch and no mistake, and if you don't believe it, I'll make ye believe it by bewitchin' yer gun."

"By bewitchin' fiddle-stick!"

"Yes sir, I can do it. Now you got the beef, and you think yer some pumpkins of a shooter, and your purty sharp at it. But for all that, I'll tell you what I can do. If you'll let me rub my hands over the muzzle of yer gun after ye've raised it up to shoot, you may do your best then, and by blue, I'll bet you'll not be able to hit that big tree yonder."

"Bet you a quart on that," said Dave, which bet was cordially accepted.

Dave got ready to shoot, and his gifted or "possessed" friend Bill passed his hand over the muzzle of the gun. Dave took deliberate aim, Dave fired, and, sure enough Dave missed the tree! And straightway the quart was forthcoming. Having taken a few hearty pulls at the whiskey, Bill, the witch, boasted loud and long of what he could do. He would bet any man a gallon that he could take his gun and shoot into the tree, and the blood would run out at the bullet-hole. Or, if that would not do he would bet any man a gallon that he could shoot a hole through his hat, even though it was placed on the side of the tree opposite to the one facing him. No one would bet and so he simmered down. On meeting with him next day, he told me that he dropped a small shot into the muzzle of Dave's gun on passing his hand over it, and that said shot was the cause of his missing the tree.

A COMFORTABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—The domains of the Duke of Devonshire would cover one of our largest counties. The park immediately surrounding the palace is eleven miles in circumferenc, and contains 3,000 acres. The principal garden for vegetables, fruits, greenhouses, &c., is 25 acres. There are 30 greenhouses, each from 50 to 85 feet long. We went into three containing nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach tree on the glass wall measures 51 feet in width, and 15 feet high, and bears 1,000 peaches. It is the largest in the world. The grape-houses, five or six in all, are 600 feet long, and such grapes! We saw pine-apples weighing ten or fifteen pounds each. One green-house had only figs, another only mushrooms. But what shall be said of the great conservatory, filled with every variety of tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, and is 100 feet high, of oval shape, and cost $500,000. It is heated by steam and hot water pipe, which in all are six miles in length. The apparatus consumes 600 tons of coal in a year. We saw banana trees twenty feet high, with clusters of fruit, sugar cane, coffee trees, bamboo, and in short, every tropical plant that can be named. Several of the palm trees are from fifty to sixty feet high. The smoke of the immense fire underneath is carried in pipes underground. One fountain throws a jet of water to the height of 275 feet.

☞ A peasant who had a miserable old hack horse, who was absolutely dying of old age, resolved to destroy him. As he was riding along the road, he met a jockey riding a superb full-blooded Arabian horse.

"My friend," said the owner of the antiquited animal, I'll bet you ten dollars I can do with my horse what you can't do with yours."

"Done!" said the jockey.

The peasant quietly led his horse to the brink of the river and pushed him in.

"Now, let's see you do that with your horse," he said.

The jockey preferred paying the ten dollars.

☞ As a proof that girls are useful articles and that the world couldn't very well get along without them, it has been stated, by a letter writer, as a fact, that if all the girls were to be driven out of the world, in one generation the boys would all go after them. Well they would.

☞ "Marriages are very often called 'matches;' yet, of those who are married, few are ever matched! Temper, taste and disposition should be well studied before mariage."

☞ The question in regard to a man's political position used to be, "Is he sound on the goose?" Now, Prentice says, it should be, "Is he sound on the eagle?"

☞ "Tell your mistress that I've torn the curtain," said a lodger to the servant. "Very well, sir, mistress will put it down as extra rent."

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

"Honest John" (?)

Honest, honest Iago!—*Shakspeare.*

An *honest* man is the nobleman of nature.—*Bulwer.*

Honesty is the best policy (*if it pays*).—*Brotherline.*

Reader, would you look at a man who never looks in the glass, without seeing the image of an honest man? Behold the Editor of the Blair County *Whig.* He is composed entirely of the pure gold of honesty. He has the clear ring. He is a living, walking sermon on honesty. His life is a book, and every day of it is a leaf, on which is written a lesson on honesty.—Let other people *talk* about honesty, and urge reasons in favor of honesty, and show the meanness of dishonesty—this is all well enough in its way. But he is the quintessence of honesty itself—the focus, as it were, of all the rays of honesty. So dazzling is the light which is emitted from him, that at his mere presence, all crooked, squirming and dishonest tricks flee away, and each thing of evil fades and dwindles into its native darkness. So that when he would urge an argument in favor of honesty, he simply says, "look at the editor of the Blair County *Whig!*" Do you ask how we know this man is honest.—The answer is easy. He says so himself. And *he wont* lie. See with what genuine modesty, in the last Blair County *Whig*, he, in effect, asks the public to behold in him the true type of all excellence—a *lump* of unalloyed honesty.

"The man who on all occasions *spurns a bribe*"—such a man for instance as the editor of the *Whig*—"who has a *strict regard for the truth*," as the editor of the *Whig has*—"who has never *deceived the people*," as the editor of the *Whig has not*, (some say this is because the *people know him too well*, but we know better)—"in whose *honesty and integrity*, the people can repose the fullest confidence," as they *can* in the editor of the *Whig*—"who will not be the representave of a *soulless corporation*," as the editor of the *Whig will not*, for he hates *soulless corporations* with his *whole soul*, and he is a whole-souled man. They *do* say that whilst he was a member of neither House, and had no legitimate business at Harrisburg, he *honored* the State Capital for weeks with his presence last winter, boring, gouging and working with all his might for the commutation bill, or what he *now* styles "the infamous legislation of the winter of 1861." But what of that? We know that his motives were patriotic—that he "*spurns a bribe*," and is not that enough? They *do* say that he *obtruded* himself into the business relating to the "soulless corporation" of 1861, that he rushed *eagerly* forward, and offered himself, "body, soul and breeches" to the "soulless corporation" to promote the passage of that "infamous legislation," which it is now his *sole* hobby to denounce. But, if true, what of that? Can't a person turn a back-handed somerset if he alights on his feet and no money has slipped out of his pocket in the operation? "Infamous legislation," indeed! Hear him again. Give us the man, "who will be the representative of the *hard working farmer, the industrious mechanic and laborer*," such as the editor of the *Whig would be*—"who will consult the interests of the *honest tax-payers*," as the editor of the *Whig would do.* Ah, yes! Here is the man who would take care of the interests of the "*honest tax-payers.*" See what a deep and tender solicitude he has for the "*hard working farmer and the industrious mechanic!*" He is equally their friend and benefactor, when he goes for a measure one winter and against it the next, *for* it, *until* it becomes a law, *against* it, *after.* Aye, he is ever their guardian angel, whether he is hovering about the lobbies at Harrisburg, or in the murky atmosphere of Washington over the carcasses of defunct horses. Trust him then "honest tax-payers". He is *your* man. Take his advice. It is always judicious. In addressing you he is actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives, without the least tincture of selfishness. You cannot go wrong, if you do what he tells you. He is a man of great and comprehensive views, as his many profound and original schemes of political science, his brilliant career at the bar, his eminent public services, especially in the "Buck Shot War," clearly testify.

We will have the candor here to admit that some of the people have *always* believed, and do yet believe, that he is a mere political adventurer, that his moral horizon is very circumscribed, that he is solely and supremely selfish, that he will "turn a penny," honestly, if he can, but *turn it*—that he is always in the market, and even that he has done some *very* little and dirty tricks in his time. It is unnecessary to say that this is a popular delusion. We think a great delusion—a great mistake. We cannot shut our eyes either to the fact, that somehow or other, the people have got it into their heads that he is not fit for *any* office, and for this reason they have been so blind to their own interests as entirely to repel (though they could not quench) the honorable aspirations which, *for years*, he has indulged in this direction. Another strange popular notion seems to be this, that *his ideas* only come at long intervals, that he is incapable of apprehending or entertaining more than one at a time, and when he gets one he thinks he has made a great discovery, and so makes a hobby of it and rides it down. To this mental peculiarity these silly people attribute what they call his dreary and blatant repetitions of that, (to him,) newly discovered phrase, "soulless corporations." We need only say that this also is a popular hallucination. Another queer fancy prevails, that he would not care how much money would be taken out of the pockets of "the honest tax-payers," if by any kind of dexterity it could be jerked into his own. Strange, that people will so err when the man's whole soul is completely wrapped up in the "honest tax-payers." We mention it also as a singular fact, that *all* the *best* men of the community, those most estimable in private life, and eminent for public worth, have generally been and are now arrayed in opposition to him, and he to them.—We have only to say in reference to these unaccountable caprices, that it seems to be the peculiar fate of some great men not to be understood. We again say to all "hard working farmers, industrious mechanics and laborers," and "honest tax-payers," confide in the editor of the *Whig*, in his wisdom, his integrity, and his truth, do as he says, and all will be well. By adopting our advice they will increase their pile of "hard cash," insure to themselves long life, health and happiness; be sure to have good crops and plenty of paying work, for the "hard cash," too, and in all probability assist much in keeping the earth on its axis—a very necessary thing just now.

☞ We hear and read a great deal of nonsense about the alleged impregnability of certain rebel points. This springs from a general ignorance of military affairs.—There is no position in the United States which makes even an approach to impregnability, nor, indeed, is it easy to conceive how any place could be made impregnable against modern science. Men like Archimedes, and Vauban, and Todleben are not as numerous as mushroons. Those who understand the science of fortification and defensive operations may render a place strong, but there is no such thing as impregnability. Sebastapool proved that.—Military engineering affords the means of taking whatever can be presented for attack, and with the inexhaustible resources of our government in men, money, arms, munitions of war, engineers, and all the applicances of war, it is folly to talk of a mere collection of earthworks being impregnable.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES HUMILIATED.—The Richmond *Examiner* says that the Confederate States have been humiliated, not by the recent disasters to their arms at Roanoke Island and Fort Donelson, but "by sitting, through our representatives, upon the steps of English royalty and soliciting the English Government to recognize us. Herein we forgot our own dignity as a powerful and wealthy nation; for had we been true to ourselves—had we fallen back originally upon the weapons we could have effectually wielded, and should wield now—we could have *compelled* that haughty nation to accede to every reasonable wish." Poor fellows! Foreign interference has become "sour grapes" to them.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Humphrey Marshall is still at Gladesville, eight miles from the Kentucky line, near Pounding Gap, with the few unscattered demoralized forces belonging to Colonel Williams' regiment. Marshall at first attempted to conciliate the people in that region, but since his defeat has been irritable and overbearing.—Tennessee advices say that the citizens of Shelbyville, Bedford county, burned, on Sunday night, a large quantity of Confederate stores to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebel troops, under A. Sidney Johnson, who was in full retreat from Murfreesboro.

The Patriotism of '76 vs. '62.

There is a striking difference between the patriotism which pervaded the hearts and minds of the men who framed and passed the Declaration of American Indepenpence, in the State House at Philadelphia, on the fourth of July 1776, and that which actuates the Congressmen and Senators of the Southern Confederacy.—The first unhesitatingly passed the Declaration and at the same time pledged their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" in maintenance of their action; while the latter quibble, amend, retract, propose and almost fail to agree upon any sacrifice, however small, to accomplish their end. That patriotism which will not sacrifice everything for country, is not true patriotism, consequently we are inclined to believe that there is very little of the genuine article in the so called Southern Confederacy. A few days since the question of destroying all the cotton and tobacco, and other useful property, likely to fall into the hands of the Union troops, was brought up in Congress, and there was a warm debate upon it. Quite a number of members were unwilling to go into this destruction of property unless the Government would remunerate them for the loss, thereby showing plainly that they were fully as much concerned about their pockets as their independence. We think this action the more reprehensible and unpatriotic on the part of Southern Congressmen when it is taken into consideration that should this cotton and tobacco fall into the hands of the Federal authorities, they would not only not get anything for it, but it would supply the Federal Government with money to carry on the war aginst the rebellion. Evidently there are men in the Confederate Congress who have no heart in the rebellion, or are the veriest knaves that ever disgraced such an assemblage. We have little respect for any of them, and none at all for those who will not go their whole length to carry out their designs, if they honestly believe them to be right. When our forefathers passed upon the Declaration of Independence, they did not stop to inquire how much they would be likely to lose by attaching their names to that document.—They staked their all. Not so with southern patriots. They would like to set up a gevernment of their own without costing them anything. If they are to destroy their cotton and tobacco they want the government to agree to pay for it, as also if it should happen to fall into the hands of the Union troops. They do, or certainly should, know that the Southern Confederacy is not able to pay them for these articles now, and even should it gain its indepedence would not be able to pay for them for years to come. If they were patriots they would not hesitate to make the sacrifice in order that their children might the more fully enjoy the benefits of the government they propose to establish, by leaving them as small a public debt as possible.

The bill to burn all the cotton and tobacco finally passed, but not with unanimity, and it is not likely that all of it will be destroyed. It matters little whether it be or not. They gain nothing by destroying it, although the Federal Government would gain something by seizing it. Whether it be burned or seized, the result will be the same to the Southern Confederacy.

Hard Fight in Arkansas.

The telegraph has already electrified the country with the information that Generals Curtis and Siegel had met the rebels under Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh, at a place called Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, and after three days hard fighting, commencing on the 6th inst., had completely routed them, scattering their forces in all directions. It appears, from Gen. Curtis' official report of the battle, that the rebels had surrounded him and intended to cut him off entirely, but they had mistaken their men. Gen. Siegel commanded the left wing of the army, and upon this Gen. McCulloch made a furious charge, but he was stricken down in the engagement and his forces completely dispersed. The latest accounts we have from the battle are the following, under date of Springfield, Mo., March 10:

> A messenger who arrived here at three o'clock this morning reports that the battle at Pea Ridge lasted from Thursday morning to Saturday evening, and that our loss was about four hundred and fifty killed and wounded.
>
> The rebel loss was about one thousand killed and wounded, and 1,000 taken prisoners. Among the latter was Col. McRea, of an Arkansas regiment.
>
> The attack on our forces was made from the north and west—our army being completely surrounded.
>
> Generals Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch, and McIntosh were present with 25,000 men.
>
> McCulloch and McIntosh are reported to have been mortally wounded.
>
> The attack from the rear was made by McCulloch and met by General Sigel, who wounded him and completely scattered his force in wild confusion. We have also captured a large amount of stores, teams, cannon, small arms, and ammunition.

☞ "Regular Snappers"—Uncle Sam's Mississippi "turtles."

Our Army Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C.,
February 28, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Since I last wrote you, nothing of importance has occurred here. Everything is moving on quietly, though it is very evident that a great amount of work is being done. Since our Regiment arrived here, a long wharf has been built by the Engineer Corps, and is now nearly completed. It is built by driving piles into the sand, and on them a framework is laid upon which the floor rests. It is a very substantial, though I fear not very durable work. The worms will in the course a couple of years render the piles entirely useless. Every day this wharf is constantly crowded with wagons and carts, receiving freight and transferring it to the numerous storehouses on shore. This place is beginning to resemble a good sized town, the numerous storehouses giving it quite a business look. The army and navy have been very quiet for some time, but last evening an expedition started for Fernandina, Florida, consisting of the flag ship Wabash, three gun-boats, and a transport, carrying a regiment of infantry, I believe the 50th Pennsylvania, Col. Christ, commanding. The fleet presented a beautiful appearance as it slowly moved out of the harbor. Just as twilight was beginning to deepen into total gloom, the vessels could be seen at the very edge of the horrizon, and their spectral appearance reminded one forcibly of the old story of the Flying Dutchman and his phanton ship. By the time you receive this the blow will have been struck, and another name will be added to the list of victories gained in the month of February. Truly this has been a glorious month for the Union cause. The fall of Fort Henry has been known here, and close after it came the rumor of the fall of Fort Donelson, of which, however, we are not yet positive.—In addition to these, the glorious victory at Roanoke Island, places the prospects of the Union cause in much better position than they were one month ago. I do not think England will be quite so rabid as she was a short time ago, when she hears of these repeated successes. Fort Pulaski is now entirely cut off from all supplies, and in a short time will, I think, falll into our hands. No changes of any importance have been made among the troops here; however, their local position has been somewhat changed. All the regiments who have heretofore been encamped outside of the entrenchments have been moved inside, and a Regiment of Cavalry which has heretofore occupied the most advanced position, has also been ordered inside.—I cannot understand the object of this move.

The 76th still remains "in statu quo." Companies A and F are doing duty as provost guard, and the balance being connected with the garrison of the fort, and doing general guard duty arouud the post. The health of the Regiment is very good. No prevailing diseases have as yet made their appearance. Several men have been discharged from the different companies and have taken passage on the U. S. Steam Transport Ericisson for New York.

The Regiment was paid off on the 18th and 19th of this month. The men received pay from the date of enlistment and the officers from the day of muster. By this the officers lose the pay for all that time in which they were engaged recruiting and organizing their companies; and that too, the very time when they were laboring under the heaviest expenses. I certatnly think that the State should see to it, that the officers do not lose all this time, but that they receive full compensation for the time elapsing between the date of their appointments and the date of their muster. Out of their first pay the Regt. sends home between $18,000 and $20,000. Co. F sends home over $1,600 in drafts, besides a considerable amount in Treasury notes. The drafts have been sent to Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., where those to whom it is to be paid can receive it. To-day we muster for pay, and expect to receive two months more pay in a few days; which all goes to verify the old adadge that it never rains but pours. We have had very pleasant weather for the past month. Occasionally we have a blow from the east, but it never lasts longer than one or two days. It is quite warm during the day, and when riding out over the island the appearance of nature seems to indicate autumn rather than winter. Roses, Japonicas, wall flowers, &c., are to be found blooming everywhere, and boquets of roses are quite common. If such is the winter, what will the summer be. But I must close this hastily written letter, with an apology for my long silence, and a promise to be more punctual hereafter. KEYSTONE.

REBELS STILL AT WINCHESTER.—A telegraphic despatch dated Bunker Hill Va., March 11th, says:—The latest intelligence from Winchestes is to the effect that the town was occupied by at least one brigade of rebel infantry, and other troops. There is also a strong suspicion that a portion of the forces which evacuated Centreville have been ordered to reinforce Winchester. Our pickets were undisturbed last night. Active scouting expeditions are continually kept up.

LATEST.—Federal forces occupy Winchester.

THE UNION MEN IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner* has the following significant intelligence: Distressing as were the rumors from Tennessee which prevailed in this city on Tuesday, we could almost find it in our hearts to wish it had not been so soon corrected. *The Yankees in our midst were on the eve of proclaiming themseles*, and in one day more we might have had the satisfaction of seeing and knowing, by their own acknowledgment, our internal enemies. Putting the Roanoke disaster with our rumored Tennessee discomfiture, they thought the cause of the South desperate; *so great was their joy that it could scarcely be concealed.* We learn that a man went through this city on Tuesday morning, trying to sell $60,000 worth of dry goods, *still in Philadelphia*, to be delivered in Richmond in ten days. Another is said to have gone up to a gentleman in the Second Market, on Tuesday morning, and slapping him on the back said: "Ah, ah! what do you think now? I thought you said we could not subjugate you." We have no doubt many similar instances occurred which have not reached our ears.

☞ Nashville would rather at this moment give half a million of dollars than have the Federal army leave her limits and the rebel army return for even thirty days. So says the Louisville *Journal.*

☞ The use of a soldier's "drill"—To make a *hole* in the enemy.

Evacuation of Manassas.

The people throughout the North were considerably astounded, a few days since, on receipt of the news that the rebels had entirely evacuated their stronghold Manassas, and would not at first credit the report, but it is now proven true. What their intention is in thus deserting these fortifications remains to be seen, but we rather expect it was because they were afraid to risk a battle.

CENTREVILLE, March 11.—Upon a closer examination, it was discovered that the rebels, before evacuating their much-boasted stronghold, had set fire to such of their commissary stores as they could not conveniently carry off. The place presented a scene of the utmost desolation—a mass of blackened ruins.

The rebels also blew up the bridges along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for some miles below Manassas. Such of the locomotives which were out of repair were also destroyed, it is supposed by blowing up, and the vicinity of the depot is covered with fragments of machinery belonging to the destroyed locomotives.

It is said that the rebels left Centreville on Sunday morning.

Large numbers of contrabands have reached our lines, (which now extend beyond Manassas Junction,) and are still coming in by droves.

On our way from Centreville, yesterday morning, we passed at least one hundred who were making their way to Washington.

Some of the refugees claim to have come a distance of twenty miles west of Manassas. They all agree in saying that the rebels left the latter place in great precipitation, and that the destruction of their commissary stores was commenced at an early hour on Sunday.

The contrabands state that a portion of the force which left Manassas passed northwardly.—This is considered improbable; but if they did, it was for the purpose of reinforcing Jackson at Winchester.

They also state that all the bridges along the route by which they came had been blown up by the rebels in their retreat, and that the greater portion of the track is also torn up.

The earthworks at Centreville had been greatly misrepresented. They were not of the formidable character supposed. The enemy, before evacuating, had somewhat injured them by breaking the embrasures and casements.

The same is probably the case at Manassas, the fortifications of which, however, have not yet been fully examined.

Our troops, on arriving at Fairfax Court House, found not more than a dozen families remaining there. The soldiers rushed into the court house and brought away some of the records, but, on this being discovered, the officers directed their return.

When our troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated, their spirits suddenly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

Most of the contrabands above alluded to were cheerful and happy in their liberty, and remarkably communicative to the extent of their limited knowedge.

About a mile and a half before reaching Centreville a number of graves were discovered, principally of the Alabama troops; the graves were marked with head and foot boards, on which the names of the deceased were inscribed. A guard was placed near them, as if to shield them from mutilation, althoug it was not to be supposed such an act could be committed.

LATER.—WASHINGTON, March 11.—When, some time since, it was stated in this (the Associated Press) correspondence, that the rebels were falling back from Manassas, the assertion was industriously contradicted; but there is now satisfactory evidence that the main body of the rebels left their lines at that place *nearly two weeks ago.*

The roads in Virginia, in some places are tolerably good and improving.

The whereabouts of the rebels, who retreated from Manassas, is a subject of earnest speculation.

Eleven prisoners who were captured in the vicinity of Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, yesterday, were brought here today. They are roughly clad.

The Dress of the Federal and Rebel Soldiers.

The following, which we copy from a late number of the Richmond *Dispatch*, will serve to show how the editors down South attempt to explain away the difference between the dress of the Union soldiers and those of the Southern Confederacy. Did each Union soldier provide his own uniform there might be a show of truth in the article, but when we consider that the governments of each section provide their soldiers with clothing the cause of the fine appearance of the one and the ragged appearance of the other is too apparent. The Federal Government has money, credit and clothes, while the Confederacy has poverty, bankruptcy and rags. With this discrepancy between them we can well afford to take all such inuendoes and laugh at them:

"The ability of the Yankees to dress themselves in handsome style is all due to the South, whose staples they have used to make themselves rich, and indulge in all manner of luxurious living.—This matter of dress is a matter of taste, even when people are not shut out from the sources of supply. The North has always been in the habit of putting all it was worth on its back and in externals, whilst the South has been content with a plain style of living in everything. The one is a vulgarian who, the moment he emerges from poverty, goes all lengths in display, believing that it is externals which constitute a gentleman; the other, being conscious of elevated sentiments and certain of his position, is not, perhaps, as careful as he might be of the outward insignia of superiority.—No one, however, can, by any possibility, mistake pretenders and parvenues for gentlemen, in spite of all their fine feathers. From their representative man, the railsplitter, down to the lowest of the jail birds whom they have let loose upon our soil, they have exhibited none of the qualities which constitute a gentleman—courtesy, magnanimity, truth, honor. All the fine dressing in the world can no more disguise a blackguard so that he shall pass for a gentleman, than the trappings of a warhorse can hide the long ears of a mule, or convert his dissonant bray into the "Ha! ha!" with which the fiery charger described by Job hails the shouting of the captains and the roar of the battle.

"As to the miserable penny-a-liners of Yankeedom, who make themselves merry over the plain dress of the Southern soldier, we cannot possibly elevate them to the dignity of contempt. The sons of our Southern farmers, who have never known what it was to draw a dependent breath, and who have cheerfully impoverished themselves for the vindication of great principles, are beyond the reach of those galley slaves of the mercenary Yankee press, who have never known what it was to have a free and independent sentiment in the whole course of their lives, and who, for a decent suit of clothes and a daily allowance of codfish and potatoes, would sell their country to despotism, their souls to the devil, and congratulate themselves with justice that they had made a good bargain."

☞ An Oregon Editor promises to "tear the mantle of hypocrisy from the shoulders" of U. S. Senator Starke. Would the Editor leave the Senator Starke naked.

The Naval Engagement at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.

The long-expected rebel steamer Merrimac has at last made her appearance, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of two gunboats, which came out with her from Norfolk, and the Jamestown and Yorktown, which came down from the James river, made an attack upon Newport News and the naval vessels stationed at that place.

The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Fortress Monroe, on her way to Newport News, at about a quarter before one o'clock.

The rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried the Confederate flag at the stern.

The gunboats had a French flag at the masthead, and the Merrimac had a flag at her bows, which was described by some as a commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag. She appeared to be very low in the water, and her sides, bow and stern were covered with sloping iron plates extending two feet below the water line, and meeting above, like the roof of a house. At her bows, on the water line, were two sharp iron points, resembling ploughs, about six or seven feet apart. Her number of guns is stated at twelve, but she might not have had so many at her bows. Two guns were seen projecting from her eliptical port-holes. The design of the enemy did not become apparent until between one and two o'clock, and by that time the Minnesota had got under way for the scene of action.

The Roanoke flag-ship having been disabled by the breaking of her shaft some time since was taken in tow by the tug-boats Dragon and Young America. At about the same time the alarm gun of the fortress was fired and the whole garrison turned out under arms.

The 10th New York regiment was briefly addressed by Col. Bender, and all testified the greatest delight at the prospect of an action.

After being under orders for some time the garrison was dismissed until they should be wanted.

The rebel boats steadily pursued their way to Newport News and the Merrimac soon turned the point and was lost to view from the fortress.

The first shot was fired from the frigate Cumberland at a little past 2 o'clock. The Sewell's Point battery then opened upon the Minnesota which was passing, and the Sawyer gun at the Rip Raps replied with a few shots at Sewell's Point. A thick smoke was soon seen to arise above Newport News Point, indicating that the battery there, as well as the Cumberland and Congress, was engaged.

The details of action could not be seen from the Fort, but a telegraphic dispatch was received announcing that the Cumberland and Merrimac were in close quarters. As the latter approached the Cumberland she did not pay any attention to the Congress, but after firing two guns, struck her, the Cumberland, with her sharp bows, making a jagged hole in her side at the water line, seven feet in extent. The Cumberland immediately commenced to sink, when the Merrimac, backing a short distance, run into her a second time, making another terrible hole which admitted the water at a furious rate. She continued firing until the water began to enter her port holes, and soon after she careened over slowly and finally sunk at about 3 o'clock.

The Newport News battery and the guns of the Cumberland fired continuously upon the Merrimac, but no apparent effect was produced.

The Minnesota unfortunately got aground on the way up, and could offer but little assistance.

Shortly before three o'clock the Jamestown and Yorktown arrived from up James river. The latter was disabled early in the afternoon by the Cumberland, and put in shore for repairs. After sinking the Cumberland, the Merrimac turned her attention to the Congress, and in less than an hour afterwards a white flag was hoisted on board the latter. The Confederate gunboat immediately went alongside her, the officers and marines being taken prisoners, the seamen were allowed to escape to shore.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence arrived here during the afternoon, and without dropping anchor proceeded up the river. She followed the example of the Minnesota and the Roanoke in firing upon Sewell's Point, but like the others, the shot fell short. The gunboat Mystic was also towed up in the afternoon.

At sundown the Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Mystic, all returned.

After four o'clock, the Merrimac continued to throw shell into the camp at Newport News, while the Jamestown and other confederate gunboats commenced firing upon the Minnesota. The latter replied as vigorously as possible, and the conflict was continued without any apparent effect until dark. During the evening the Congress was set on fire, and made a brilliant spectacle at midnight. She was blown up with a tremendous explosion.

During the evening the Moniteur arrived very opportunely, and at once proceeded up the river, although not prepared for action, to take her part. During the night only an occasional gun was fired.

Reinforcements of men and ammunition were sent to Newport News early in the afternoon. But little serious damage was done there, and no one was killed. This morning the conflict was renewed until the presence of the Moniteur was known to the Merrimac. The latter was engaged with the Minnesota, and but for the fortunate arrival of the Moniteur, the Minnesota might have been lost.

The two iron-clad vessels engaged each other for two or three hours, at long and at short range. No perceptible effect was produced upon either.—They went along side once or twice, and seemed almost to run each other down but they soon reappeared. The Erricson battery succeeded finally in forcing a large hole in the port side of the Merrimac, and with the whole Confederate fleet, she then retired to Norfolk.

At about one o'clock the U. S. gunboat Oregon was struck by the Merrimac in her boiler and was blown up.

This morning the gunboat Zouave was also seriously damaged and was obliged to return. The principal loss of life was on board of the Cumberland, where it is thought as many as one hundred and fifty must have been killed or drowned. But six lives were lost on the Minnesota, according to the report of her officers.

A rebel gunboat was cut in two yesterday afternoon by the Cumberland. The crew of the Minnesota were brought on shore this afternoon, and with the assistance of the Spaulding she has been got off, and is now on her way here. She received numerous shots, but no serious damage.

The Congress is supposed to have lost over one hundred, including but one officer. The escaped crews of the Congress and Cumberland have arrived here.

The Moniteur has come up to the expectations that were entertained of her, and has proved herself impregnable to the heaviest shot at close quarters. She behaved remarkably well on her passage from New York, and although the sea covered her decks completely at times, her speed did not seem to be at all diminished. To her presence here may be attributed the safety of the Minnesota and other vessels in port, and the final disabling of the Merrimac, which had previously proof against everything. Captain Worden, of the Moniteur, was wounded in the head while looking out of the wheel-house. No other accident of any kind occurred to the Battery or crew.

We have not yet any list of the killed and wounded.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* says:—We learn that there has been some hesitation in Congress to pass the bill creating the office of commanding general to direct the movements of the war before the President decides upon the reorganization of his Cabinet. The bill, in its present shape, gives the appointment of the commanding general to the Executive; and in that quarter it is said to be already a foregone conclusion that General Lee is to have this important post in the Government.

With reference to the delay in the reconstruction of the Cabinet, we may say that it is reported, in well-informed quarters, that nominations have already been sent into the Senate, and that Mr. Mallory as Secretary of the Navy has, by a large vote, been rejected.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ Local items are distressingly scarce this week, and besides, we have been so busy turning out job work and getting our new press in good running order, that we have not been able to give this department the attention it should have. It will be all right next time if somebody will elope with another body's wife, or a house run off and kill nobody, or something else.

New Mode of Computing Interest.—A new mode of computing interest at six per cent. has been published, which appears simple. Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest required, separate the right hand figure, and divide by six, the result is the true rate of interest for such sum for such number of days at six per cent. This rule is so simple and so true, that every banker, broker, merchant and clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained with so few figures.

Well Done.—We learn that the members of Captain Wayne's company, now at Port Royal, S. C., have sent home some $1800, out of two month's pay lately received. Some $1280 of this ammount was sent directly to W. M. Lloyd & Co., to be paid out by them to persons named on the list sent therewith. This speaks well for the members of the company. No doubt the money came very opportunely to many of the families of the soldiers who have nothing to depend on but the small pittance they may receive from this source.

For the Change.—The election held in West Ward, on Saturday last, on the question of the removal of the election polls, resulted in favor of the removal. No place has yet been selected to which to remove them. It will now be the duty of the citizens of the Ward to petition the Court to appoint a place for holding elections, they setting forth the name of the place in the petition. We have heard the "Altoona House" and West Ward School House named as suitable places for the location of the polls.

☞ What ails the *Whig?—Register.*

Why he wants a dose of "cash down" but can't get it. The doctor thinks he's only playing "make-believe," and don't need such a powerful remedy yet awhile. In the meantime his brethren of the quill have volunteered to prescribe for him. If they don't effect a cure in less than a year, the doctor might be prevailed upon to give him a slight dose.

A Caution.—The public are cautioned against a piece of villainy, by which the operator cuts the coupons off the $50 7-30 treasury notes, and passes the note as a demand note in trade, thus pocketing $10,95, the amount of the coupons for three years, which he may collect half-yearly upon presenting them at the Government offices. Traders should bear in mind that there are no $50 demand notes, only $5s, $10s and $20s.—*Peterson's Counterfeit Detector.*

Railroad Accidents.—By the report of the Auditor General, we find that the number of persons killed and injured on the railroads of the State during the last year was: Passengers, 6 killed, 13 injured; employees, 54 killed, 41 injured; others, 58 killed, 34 injured; total, 118 killed, 88 injured.

☞ Let everybody read "a few words to cash buyers," in another column, and then call on our young friend and see whether he tells the truth.

REMOVAL.

H. Fettinger of the *Literary Emporium* No. 1 Altoona House, would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons and the public in general, that he has *removed* to No. 7 Main St. a few doors above his old stand.

I would just remark in this connection that I feel justly proud in having been *compelled* to seek for more extended and ample accommodations, my old stand having become entirely too small to accommodate my vast and constantly increasing business. I therefore had a new place of business fitted up at considerable expense, in *city style*, especially adapted to the news, periodical, book, stationery and variety business. I have laid in a large stock of new goods, such as Peterson's new publications, in great variety, Toy Books, Dolls, Tops, Marbles, Balls, Jumping Ropes, in short a general variety of Toys, and Notions for Children, suited to the season.

I hereby return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends and Customers of Altoona and vicinity, for their very liberal patronage since I have been in this place. When I started business here, some five years ago, I was poor, very poor, having to borrow money to begin with. But having entered into a new experiment, I was determined to succeed, and by persevering industry, and constant application to business, I may safely assert (without fear of being considered egotistical) that I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. But I have already said more than I intended in this communication.

In closing I would say, inasmuch as everything has a *name* in these progressive times, I have concluded to christen my new stand, Oak Hall Literary Emporium. My store will therefore be known to the puclic by the above designation.—Finnally I invite all my friends and customers, and the public in genearal, to visit my *Palatial establishment* and be convinced, that I have not exaggerated, for the place must be seen to be appreciated. Yours Respectfully,

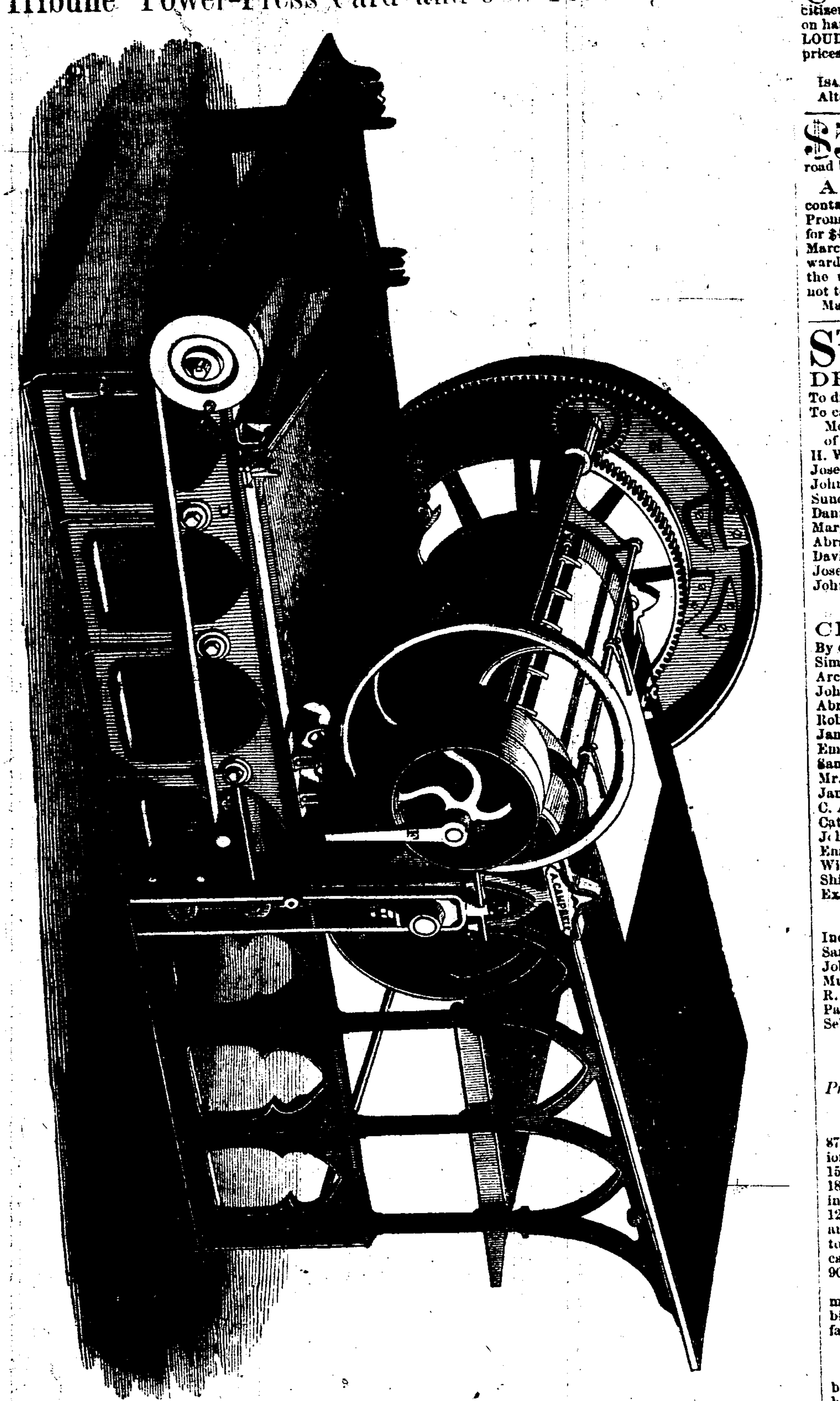
H. FETTINGER.

☞ Beauregard went to Bowling Green, and forthwith the rebel army at that place retreated.—He went to Columbus, and straightway the rebels at *that* place rtreated. He seems to be the genius of retreats.

☞ Some of the confederates are consoling themselves with the thought that their reverses will do them good. Yes, these reverses will do them good—do good to the whole country, rebels as well as patriots.

☞ They tell us that Gen. Siegel was not educated at West Point, but he fights like a man educated at all points.

"Tribune" Power-Press Card and Job Printing Office!



Neatness! Cheapness! Despatch!

We take pleasure in announcing to "all the world and the rest of mankind," that we now have all the appliances of a first class job printing office, superior to many and equal to the majority of the offices of the same kind in the cities, consequently we are enabled to execute work in as good style, at equal rates, and with the same despatch as our city cotemporaries. We believe that "some things can be done as well as others," and that country printers can do just as good work as city printers, when they have the material and presses. These we have, and all we ask is a trial.

Above we present an engraving of a large Power-Press, recently added to our establishment, on which we can print books, posters, handbills, &c., of any size, in the very best style and in any quantity, at short notice.

We have also a smaller, but equally fast, Power-Press for executing cards, circulars, bill-heads, cards on envelopes, invitation, visiting and wedding cards, ball tickets and everything in that line.

In addition to the above, we have one of Hickok's Patent Ruling Machines, on which we are enabled to get up blank work of every description, such as check rolls, manifests, reports, bill-heads, day books, ledgers, journals, dockets, assessment blanks, and everything in the line of rule work, in a style equal to any city office, and at city prices.

Our office is stocked with an excellent assortment of job type, suitable for any style of printing, and we intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of paper and cards of all qualities and colors, and be able to give the patrons of the "Tribune" job printing establishment just what they want, even if they don't know that themselves.

☞ CALL AT THE "TRIBUNE" OFFICE FOR NEAT JOB WORK. ☜

☞ A number of gentleman are about purchasing Ball Mountain, Vt., with a view of trying to domesticate the moose. The entire base of the mountain is to be enclosed by a high fence. The object is to make the moose serviceable in driving, singly or by pairs.

☞ Our soldiers at Port Royal and Tybee are having fresh shad and green peas brought in to them by the negroes. It is as warm as Summer, and corn and grass are from six inches to a foot high. They will have green corn presently.

☞ The rebels fled from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, from Fort Donelson and Bowling Green to Clarksville, from Clarksville to Nashville, from Nashville to Murfreesboro, and from Munfreesboro to the Tennessee river. Keep them moving.

A Few Words to Cash Buyers.—The "Panic Store" being the only one in this section of the State that sells exclusively for cash, and at cash prices, the proprietor wishes to impress a few facts and figures upon the minds of cash buyers:

1st, That he has but one price on his goods, and that price only five per cent. advance on cost.

2d, That by doing a strictly cash business he can and does sell cheaper than any house which does a credit, because, 1st, parties buying at a credit store, even though they pay cash for their purchases, pay credit prices, for the reason that the proprietors of credit stores are afraid to sell to cash customers at lower figures than they do to their credit customers, lest their credit customers should find it out and withdraw their patronage; and, because 2d, by selling for cash only he gets no bad accounts on his books and loses no money, consequently he is not compelled to tax paying customers to make up his losses on non-paying ones.

3d. For proof of these assertions he refers to the following figures:

All styles of Prints sold elsewhere at 16 cents per yard, he sells at 12½ cts. per yard.

Domestic Ginghams only 12½ cts. per yd.—sold elsewhere at 16 cts.

Extra Heavy Brown Sheeting, 1 yard wide, 14½ cts.

All kinds of Dry Goods sold at old prices.

Extra Syrup Molasses, such as Lovering's and other standard brands, only 60 cts. per gallon—sold elsewhere at 75 cts. per gallon. Sugar-house Molasses 35 cts. per gallon—sold elsewhere at 50 cts. per gallon.

Fine Black Tea only 60 cents per lb.—sold elsewhere at $1.00 per lb.

Wedgewood's fine Iron-stone Tea Sets—46 pieces—only $3.87—sold elsewhere at $5.00 and $5.50. Common Tea Sets only 20 cts.—sold elsewhere at 25 and 30 cts.

Fine Calf-skin Shoes only $1.00 per pair; heretofore sold at $1.50. Black Lasting Gaiters—warranted—only $1.20 per pair; heretofore sold at $1.75. Men's Kip Boots only $2.50—sold elsewhere at $4.00 and $4.50.

Carpets from 12½ cts. per yard up to all wool at 62½ cts. per yard.

Call and examine, and price for yourselves.

R. A. O. KERR.

N. B.—Agent for the celebrated Family Sewing Machines of Wheeler & Wilson (which we always keep on hand).

Altoona, Feb. 18, 1862.--tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Military Uniforms.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers.—Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 693 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE.
439, Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

☞ Those exposed to Bilious attacks caused by miasma, as well as those already suffering from them, and particularly those convalescent, should at once have recourse to Prof. Wood's Restorative cordial and Blood Renovator. It is a pure healthy tonic Cordial, and will at once be felt in all parts of the system, exhilarating and permanently building it up, and thus not only cure, but render the constitution invulnerable to the further progress of disease, as well as prevent those new developments to which in a weakened condition we are so liable. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 19th ult., by J. M. Cherry, Esq., Mr. CHAMBERS A. PARSONS to Miss CATHARINE HOUSEMAN, both of Altoona.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM SHINGLER to Miss ELLEN TEMPLE, both of Allegheny township, Blair county.

DIED.

In this place, on the 11th inst., GEORGE W., son of Edward L. and Nancy J. Russ, aged 1 year and 3 days.

"That darling form, now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs;
We weep, our earthly comfort fled,
And saddened all our joys.

But Hope looks past the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise, in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more.

Cease, then, fond nature—cease thy tears,
The Saviour dwells on high;
There everlasting spring appears,
There joys shall never die."

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

CHAIRS!—CHAIRS!—CHAIRS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he constantly keeps on hand, and for sale, at ISAAC CROMER'S SHOP, IN LOUDONSVILLE, a splendid assortment of CHAIRS, at prices as reasonable as they can be had elsewhere.

AUGUSTUS CORNMESSER.

Isaac Cromer, Agent.
Altoona, March 13, 1862-3t.

$5 REWARD!—LOST, on Wednesday, March 12th, either in Altoona or on the road between Altoona and Cabbagetown,

A Small Leather Pocket-Book,

containing a $1.00 Note on the Waynesburg Bank, one Promissory Note for $50 dated March 28th, 1861, one Note for $43 dated March 22d, 1861, one Note for $29.25 dated March 22d, 1861. The finder will receive the above reward for the return of the pocket-book and contents to the undersigned, and all persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the Notes above specified.

March 13-3t*] ABRAHAM RUSS.

STATEMENT OF ED. McGRAW,

Steward of the Blair County Poor House.

DR.

To drafts on Treasurer,	$115 00
To cash received of Overseers of the Poor of Half Moon township, Centre county, for the support of Ann Hill,	15 25
H. W. Moore for rent of Deetor property,	20 00
Joseph Irwin, for sheep,	21 00
John Griffin, fines collected,	3 03
Sundry persons for cabbage,	5 35
Daniel K. Reamy, for 100 bushels corn (in ear)...	25 00
Margaret Toole, for six bushels wheat,	7 15
Abraham Koon, for three " "	3 30
David Robeson, for seed corn,	3 50
Joseph Smith and others, seed corn,	2 62
John Hayes, hides and bark,	34 08
	$255 28

CR.

By cash paid James Rhodes for harvesting,	$10 50
Simon Lydick, for harvesting,	11 73
Arch. Paul, do	15 62
John Golden, do	15 62
Abraham Otto, do	6 50
Robert Lynch, do	2 25
James McGinnes, do	1 25
Emanuel Wier, do	1 12
Samuel Carney, do	75
Mr. Flick, do	75
Jane Loudon for toll, 1861,	17 31
C. Arthurs for labor on farm,	2 00
Catharine Rhodes, kitchen labor,	32 45
John Long, chopping wood,	3 00
Emanuel Wier, repairs,	1 00
William McGinnes,	62
Shipping Mary Mills to Phil'a,	8 00
Expenses removing pauper from Tyrone,	5 00
do do do do Greensburg,	7 70
do do sundry paupers,	10 00
Incidental expenses,	5 05
Samuel Calvin, fees,	6 00
John Malone, timothy seed,	3 00
Murray and Bingham, Postage,	1 60
R. Roloff, freight on drugs,	1 59
Paper,	1 50
Self on account,	82 29
	$255 28

Proceeds of the Blair County Alms House for the year 1861.

1034 bushels wheat, 1740 bus. corn, in ear, 445 bus. oats, 87 bus. barley, 470 bus. potatoes, 30 bus. beets, 12 bus. onions, 2½ bus. small onions, —bus. Cloverseed, 54 loads hay, 15 loads corn fodder, 2125 heads cabbage, 3 bbls pickels, 180 lbs. wool. Meat fed and slaughtered on the farm during the year—8056 lbs. pork, 5775 lbs. beef, 770 lbs. mutton, 120 lbs veal. Produce of Farm exchanged for Groceries and Merchandise—400 bus. corn, (in ear,) and 120 lbs lard to Lloyd and Henry, 239½ lbs. lard and $8.04 worth of cabbage to James Condron, 100 lbs. lard to C. C. Price, and 90 lbs. lard exchanged with Sam. S. Barr for corn brooms.

Cost of farming—including farm hands, chopping wood, making rails and fence, blacksmith and wagon makers bills, farm implements and all other bills pertaining to farming, $538 31.

Proceeds of Farm on Hand Jan. 1st, 1862.

849 bus. wheat, 50 bus. rye, 800 bus. corn, (in ear,) 350 bus. oats, 300 bus. potatoes, 20 bus. barley, 20 bus. beets, 5 bus. onions, 2½ bus. small onions, — bus. cloverseed, 35 loads hay, (estimated) 3 loads cornfodder, (estimated,) 1750 heads cabbage, 2 bbls pickels, 180 lbs. wool, 7100 lbs pork 2200 lbs beef, 525 lbs sausage, 440 lbs tallow, 1105 lbs lard.

There were 643½ bus. wheat on hand January 1st, 1861, and 1034 bus. raised on the farm the same year, and there was 604½ consumed in the Blair Co. Alms House during the year, and 116 bus. used for seed, 2880 lbs flour sold to farm hands and mechanics, and 500 lbs given to the following families as out door relief; Mrs. Ungard, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Miller, also 27 bushels of wheat to the Miller and Cochran families. And there was also $337.96 worth of wheat sold to Elias Baker since Jan. 1st, 1862, which will be accounted for in next annual statement.

Stock on Farm January 1st, 1862.

5 horses, 20 milch cows, stock cattle, 4 three-year-olds, 8 two-year-olds, 8 yearlings, 9 calves, 27 head of sheep, and 32 head of stock hogs.

Farm Implements.

1 four horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, 1 one horse wagon, 1 cart, 4 plows, 2 harrows, 2 shovel plows. 1 cultivator, 1 two horse sled, 1 threshing machine, 1 corn sheller, 2 windmills, 1 horse rake, 1 hay elevator, &c.

Articles Manufactured in the House.

4 corn baskets, 3 hand baskets, 45 womens dresses, 28 children's dresses, 84 shirts, 64 smocks, 26 skirts, 6 aprons, 18 pairs pants, 22 haps, 44 sheets, 20 chaff ticks, 25 pillow cases, 5 shrouds, 1120 gallons soft soap, 40 lbs hard soap, 456 lbs. candles, 960 lbs butter, 4 bbls sour krout, 560 lbs. sausage, 440 lbs. tallow, and 1105 lbs. lard rendered.

Monthly Report for 1861.

	Admitted,	Dismissed,	Eloped,	Births,	Deaths,	Men,	Women,	Children,	Total No.,
January,	27	6	0	1	2	44	24	31	99
February,	13	15	0	0	0	43	28	26	97
March,	7	5	0	0	1	45	26	27	98
April,	10	4	0	0	0	55	24	25	104
May,	6	20	0	1	0	45	20	26	91
June,	9	17	0	0	1	41	18	23	82
July,	2	17	1	0	0	34	19	13	66
August,	7	10	0	0	0	34	18	12	64
September,	5	5	0	0	1	34	17	12	63
October,	9	1	0	2	0	36	20	17	73
November,	12	0	0	0	0	37	25	23	85
December,	10	2	0	0	0	38	29	24	91

Number of inmates, January 1st, 1861,	79	
Do admitted during the year,	115	
Do born,	4	
		198
Discharged during the year,	112	
Eloped " "	1	
Died " "	5	
		118
Remaining Jan 1st, 1862,		80
Males,	45	
Females,	35	
		80
Bound out,	5	
Insane,	5	
Idiotic,	7	
Blind,	2	
Colored,	4	
Deaf and dumb,	1	

Of the above number admitted, there were 38 Americans, 68 Foreigners, and 9 colored.

Number of out-door paupers, Jan. 1st, 1861,	32	
" taken charge of during the year,	83	
		115
Discharged during the year,	61	
Died " " "	13	
		74
Remaining, Jan. 1st, 1862,		41

There were 728 wayfaring paupers accommodated with meals and lodging.

There was a balance due E. McGraw, Steward of the Poor House, on the 1st day of Jan. 1861, of	$2,425 29
One year's salary for E. McGraw, as Steward, and Mrs. McGraw, as Matron,	500 00
One year's labor on farm per Albert McGraw,	138 00
" " use of buggy,	10 00
	$3,073 29
To cash on account see Steward's statement,	82 29
Bal. due E. McGraw, Jan. 1st, 1862,	$2,991 00

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor in and for said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

PETER GOOD,
DAVID AURANDT,
March 13, 1862. Directors.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, AND No Humbug or Clap-Trap!

WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS the coming season, I now offer my stock of

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

And I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of any person in need of such goods, to call and examine Goods and Prices. They were all bought for nett CASH, and BEFORE THE ADVANCE, in the Fall, consequently, they are MUCH CHEAPER than they will be had another season.

☞ I intend to pay strict attention, hereafter, to the

HARDWARE

branch of my business; and hope, by keeping none but

The Best Make of Tools,

and buying direct from the Manufacturers, to convince our Mechanics that they can buy as cheap from me as they can in the City.

My stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE generally, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C., will always be found complete.

CHAS. J. MANN.

Altoona, March 6th, 1862.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

IS precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases so fearfully fatal called female weakness, and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidney, or any general derangement of the Urinary organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

Travelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Ladies not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

Mothers should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it.

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!

MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should always be on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis. Price $1 per bottle.

For sale in Altoona by A. ROUSH, Agent, and all good Druggists. [June 27, 1861.-1yeow

"On to Nashville!"

FALL IN LINE, AND MARCH

STRAIGHT TO

GEIS & PLITT'S STORE!

Corner of Annie & Branch Streets,
EAST ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ON hand a *LARGE STOCK OF GOODS* which they are determined to close out before laying in their Spring Stock, are now selling the same

AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.

Please look at the following figures, then CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

We will sell	the	BEST DELAINES	at	20 cts. per yd.
"	"	" PRINTS	at	12½ " "
"	"	" GINGHAMS	at	12½ " "
"	"	GOOD SATINETTS	at	30 " "
"	"	LADIES' KID SHOES	at	$1.10 per pair.
"	"	MEN'S KIP BOOTS	at	1.50 "
"	"	ALL WOOL CARPET	at	55 cts. per yd.
"	"	All Wool STAIR CARPET	at	35 " "
"	"	BEST RIO COFFEE	at	20 cts. per lb.
"	"	MOULD CANDLES	at	12½ " "

Queensware at First Cost!

CARBON OIL LAMPS
SELLING AT 65 CENTS, (WORTH $1.00.)

ALL KINDS OF

☞ SHAWLS ☜

AT LESS THAN FIRST COST IN THE CITY!

GREY SACK FLANNEL at 33 cts. per yard.—worth 40.
RED " " at 20 cts. per yard.—worth 25.

In fact, we will sell everything we have at a Reduced Price.

Call Early and get Bargains.

GEIS & PLITT.

Feb. 28, 1862.-tf.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.

Also, a large assortment of

LAMP-SHADES, &C.,

with the best article of

RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;

all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce. ☞ CALL AND SEE ☜

Altoona, March 6, 1862.-tf.

REFORMED AMERICAN PRACTICE.

GO AND SEE THE

ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR, who can be consulted at Mr. WOODS', in Altoona, on the 9th of January. Also, the 10th of February. Also, the 7th of March.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females that may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest, and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Tumors, they varying from $10 to $100. Examinations free. See handbills.

Dec. 19, 1861.] DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. BRUNKER, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona.

Terms—$10 per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instructions either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodon, or Organ.

Madame B. has had the advantage of a first-class European Musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher

No charge for the use of the instrument or for instructions in vocal music.

Altoona, Feb. 26, 1862.-3 mos.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of EDWARD McAVOY, late of Snyder township, in the county of Blair, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, will make known the same, without delay, to

JAMES McAVOY &
D. J. NEFF, } Adm'rs.

Altoona, March 6, 1862.-6t.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. Terms, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, desirably located in the Borough of Altoona. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Altoona, Feb. 9, 1860-tf.

O YES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear, JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C., &C.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

A MILD, PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sik Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Billious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

As these Pills have proved themselves so eminently successful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imperfectly understood.

Properly speaking, every derangement of the Liver or Billious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease is owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick tenacious slime or mucous, and sometimes by gall-stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and thence the bile is conveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never was designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—because, for want of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the chyle (the milky liquor which forms the blood) and those portions of the food designed by nature to be ejected from the bowels—for the bile, when present, purifies and separates the healthy from the unhealthy portions, in the same manner that isinglass or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and, consequently, the very fountain of life is vitiated and corrupted. Costiveness prevails—or alternately costiveness or diarrhœa—wind in the stomach and bowels, and the patient is often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the piles. The coarse particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood-vessels, and hence give rise to various diseases of the skin, such as erysipelas, eczema, itchings, small watery vessels, blotches tumors, pimples, scurfiness, boils, sore eyes, sores and ulcers of various kinds. The skin is more or less yellow, and (when the disease is of long standing,) often *very dark*, and has a disagreeable, *dirty, greasy* appearance, and sometimes there is a perfect jaundice. The *white* of the *eyes* also has a *green* or *yellow* tinge.

MORE OR LESS bile is strained from the blood in its passage through the kidneys, and, by its acrimony, produces pains in the back, and scalds and irritates all the urinary passages. Some days the passage of urine is profuse, and natural in appearance; at other times it is scanty, and the desire to evacuate is frequent and urgent. Sometimes the color is nearly white and milky, but usually it is high colored, red or yellow, with a rank, offensive odor and sometimes it is bloody.

The tongue is usually more or less coated with a brown scurf. There is irritation, and frequently chronic inflammation of the inner surface of the stomach and bowels, with a tenderness on pressure, and a soreness along the lower edge of the ribs.

SOMETIMES THERE IS A LOATHING of food, and at other times there is a voracious appetite. There is often a feeling of chilliness, and coldness of the feet and knees, and along the inside of the thighs—sour or bitter eructations, and sometimes a spitting or throwing up of the food after eating.

There is a feeling of oppression across the stomach and chest, as if pressed down by a weight; troublesome and often frightful dreams, low spirits, languor, want of energy, melancholy restlessness and discontentedness, dreaminess of mind—timorousness and a great deal of trouble, and a disposition to magnify everything, sometimes great watchfullness and an inability to sleep—at others great drowsiness, weariness, and disinclination to motion.

AT TIMES THE FACE is flushed, with more or less fever, especially at night or in the afternoon. Sometimes violent colics, and wandering pains in various parts of the body. Frequently there is a short hacking cough, with a huskiness of the throat, and sometimes a very severe, dry, and hard cough, which is often mistaken for consumption. This cough often commences in the latter part of the night or early in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently producing nausea and vomiting. If there be any expectoration, it is a tough, ropy, tenacious phlegm, which adheres to everything it touches. There are also frequently chronic pleurisy pains in various parts of the chest, which shift about from one part of the breast or side to the other. Sometimes abscesses form in the liver, and pressing upward on the lungs, produce constriction and cough, and breaking, discharge their contents into the lungs, whence it must be ejected by expectoration, or the patient is destroyed. Some persons are troubled with spasmodic twitches in various parts of the body, sometimes faintness and sighing, difficulty of breathing; reading or talking producing weariness. THERE IS A BEATING SENSATION near the pit of the stomach, with palpitation and fluttering of the heart; profusion of dandruff and loss of the hair; indeed, to sum up in a few words—a yellow, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, a yellow or green tinge of the white of the eyes, an aching pain across the kidneys and hips, with irritation or heat in discharging urine—a sensation of fullness or distension across the abdomen, with tenderness on pressure—lowness of spirits, frightful dreams, acidity of stomach, with other dyspeptic symptoms, billious fevers, billious colics and bilious diarrhœa and dysenteries, obstinate costiveness, intermittent and remittent fevers, jaundice, fever and ague, &c., all originate from the same cause—*a deranged state of the liver.* Violent remedies always do more harm than good; but, by a persevering use of these pills, all that can be desired will be accomplished.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT is to give the patient, every night on going to bed, from two to four Sanative pills; or enough of them to insure one and not more than two evacuations from the bowels next morning.—The dose of the Pills can be increased or diminished at pleasure, so as to produce the above effect, and their use should be continued until a cure is completed; and also, at the same time give the Alterative three times a day according to the directions, unless there is a want of appetite, with weakness and debility or symptoms of worms prevail, when, instead of the Alterative, give a teaspoonful of the Vermifuge, (mixed in a little cold water and sweetened to please the taste, about half an hour before each meal, until these symptoms are removed; and if there should be cough, or oppression about the throat or chest, then give the expectorant as often and in such doses as may be found necessary to quiet the cough and make expectoration easy.

The *Sanative Pills*, and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S *Family Medicines*, are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by Agents everywhere, from whom may also be obtained, *gratis*, *Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health*, containing besides a valuable calendar, a Catalogue of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known, and the proper remedies for their cure.

Coughs, Colds, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC.,

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Has been for Thirty Years the STANDARD REMEDY.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, ETC., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air-vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind-tubs, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one half, and greatly mitigates the suffering of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, etc., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable, and may be especially commended to Ministers, Teachers, and Singers for the relief of hoarseness, and for strengthening the organs of the voice.

This Expectorant and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by Agents everywhere. [Sep. 25-6m.

SAMUEL I. FRIES..............................STEPHEN WINTERS.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES of all Patterns, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS,..............................CHARLES SAILOR

REVERE HOUSE,

(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)

Third Street, above Race,

PHILADELPHIA.

RHOADS & SAILOR, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.

March 7, 1861-1y

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.

$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,

124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 7, 1861.—6 mos.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on under the name, style and title of WOLF & BROTHER, will, from this date, be carried on by A. S. BECKHART—he having employed M. Wolf to act as his Agent.

A. S. BECKHART,

per M. WOLF, Agent.

Altoona, December 28th, 1861. [jan 2-6t.]

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan. Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

☞ This stock is principally T. W EVANS & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,

BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17-2m.]

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others, that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of

FALL GOODS;

and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and Examine our splendid line of

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON,

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two door below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861-tf

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,

12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

CORELITE BASE.—Having purchased the right to manufacture the CORELITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to put up dentures on this new and beautiful principle, which is far superior to the old style, on silver plate, as it will not corrode or discolor. It contains no metallic substance, and of course there is no galvanic action, whereby metal plates often become obnoxious. Persons wishing a fine set of teeth will please call and examine specimens.

W. S. BITTNER,

Jan. 2, 1862-tf] Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

LUMBER FOR SALE.
60,000 SHINGLES, 50,000 LATHES, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder *is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.*

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessle

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DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT HILEMAN'S.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Bereges, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

⁂ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cloths, Conestoga and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all-wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all-wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES, Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.

October 3d, 1861. J. A. SPRANKLE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! AT JESSE SMITH'S.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

Hats & Caps.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

☞ *Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

CAMPBELL'S SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR NEWSPAPER PRESS.

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1. 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition. Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$12 50
For German or French	5 00
For Music	5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. LUDEN, M. D., Huntingdon.
JNO MCCULLOCH, M. D., "
H. T. COFFEY, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. CRIST, Birmingham.
Rev. THOMAS STEVENSON, Tyrone City.
JACOB BURLEY, "
C. GUYER, "
W. BURLEY, "
M. H. JOLLY, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPETING,

DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &C.,

WAREHOUSE, No 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (opposite the State House,) PHILADELPHIA. [mar21,'61-1y.

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER,

Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

WHEELER & WILSON'S

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE AND THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO.

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,

Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,

Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. McAULEY.
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

D. W. A. BELFORD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

VIRGINIA STREET, OPPOSITE JAGGARD'S STORE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,

that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.

☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give

AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT

as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.

I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.

Altoona, Nov. 23, 1861-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

S. M. WOODKOK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Sept. 6, 1860.-tf.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.

Jan. 3, '56-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by

1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at

1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

IN THE OLD PLACE.

WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.

We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full

FAMILY GROCERY.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.

Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C. &C. &C.*

And as to

DRY GOODS,

our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—"*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*"

[Oct. 31, '61-tf.] OLD STAND, North Ward.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light, within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

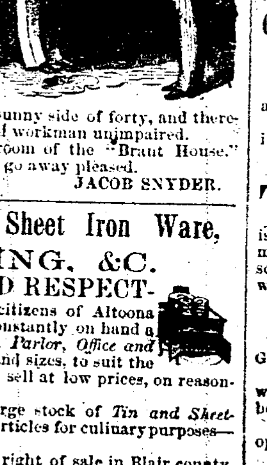
The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!



I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to lift me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-5m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

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GROCERY, PROVISION AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,

DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,

SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE

OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1869-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested.

ALEX. F. McKINNEY,

OREAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. CLARK, Altoona, Pa.
WM. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCRUM & DERN, Editors, "
THOS. A. SCOTT, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMURTRIE, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Jan. 27, '59-tf D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express.—All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are our agents for Altoona and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y

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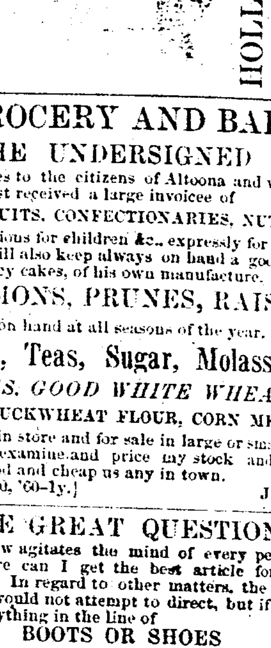

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK,

at the lowest possible prices. All work finished at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Hollidaysburg, Dec. 20, '60-ly.

CROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.

He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C,

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.,

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

he invites an examination of his stock and work.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed

Remember my shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

September 3, '57-tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND GAS AND SAVING OF FUEL.

The subscriber takes pleasure in offering to the public

NEW GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING

Cooking Stove, recently patented, which is destined to supercede all others, as it requires

ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL

than other stoves and is more easily, quickly and regularly heated. No unpleasant smell of gas arises from this stove from the fact that it is all consumed ere it can escape. There is no trouble from smoke as that unpleasant and often annoying exhalation is also consumed inside of the stove. Neither is there any danger of flues or chimneys becoming clogged with soot or the mortar loosened by the gas arising from coal fires.

Persons wishing to purchase stoves are invited to call at the store of the subscriber, in the Masonic Temple, and examine the above stoves.

JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Sole Agent for Blair County.

N. B. All kinds of Air-tight, Parlor Cooking and Egg Stoves on hand. [Aug. 12, 1858

H. FETTINGER'S General News Agency.

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

October 24, 1861.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)

To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,

Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette.

15-tf] *New York City.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE UNdersigned has now on hand and will sell cheap at his store in the Masonic Temple, a large and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, ready made, or made to order, Overshoes, Ladies' Sandals, Gum Shoes, Cork Soles, and everything in his line of business, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. All custom work warranted.

Jan. 2, '56-tf.] J. SHOEMAKER.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56-tf]

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at

Jan. 3, '56-tf] KESSLER'S.

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store—A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing. Call and see. Nov. 25,-tf.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

McCRUM & DERN,

VOL. 7.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE

E. B. McCRUM,...............................H.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,).

All papers discontinued at the expiration o

paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion	2 do
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½
One square, (8 lines)	50	75
Two " (16 ")	1 00	1 50
Three " (24 ")	1 50	2 00

Over three weeks and less than three month

per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 month
Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 0
One square	2 50	4 0
Two "	4 00	6 0
Three "	5 00	8 0
Four "	6 00	10 0
Half a column	10 00	14 0
One column	14 00	25 0

Administrators and Executors Notices

Merchants advertising by the year, three squa

with liberty to change,

Professional or Business Cards, not exceedin

lines with paper, per year

Communications of a political character or in

terest will be charged according to the above ra

Advertisements not marked with the numbe

tions desired, will be continued till forbid and c

cording to the above terms.

Business notices five cents per line for every l

Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cen

Choice Poetry

THE FLOWER OF LIBERT

What flower is this that greets the morn
Its hues from heaven so freely born?
With burning star and flaming band
It kindles all the sunset land;—
O, tell us what its name may be!
Is this the flower of Liberty?
It is the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

In savage Nature's far abode
Its tender seed our fathers sowed;
The storm winds rocked its swelling bud,
Its opening leaves were streaked with bl
Till, lo! earth's tyrants shook to see
The full blown Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Behold its streaming rays unite
One mingling flood of braided light,—
The red that fires the Southern rose.
With spotless white from Northern snow
And, spangled o'er its azure, see
The sister Stars of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

The blades of heroes fence it round;
Where'er it springs is holy ground;
From tower and dome its glories spread
It waves where lonely sentries tread,
And plants an empire on the sea!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

The sacred leaves, fair Freedom's flower,
Shall ever float on dome and tower,
To all their heavenly colors true,
In blackening frost or crimson dew,—
And God loves us as we love thee,
Thrice holy flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Select Miscell

THE BATTLE OF PEA RI

How Fought and How

THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Our effective force could not h
more than twelve thousand on th
the first engagement, and was co
Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio a
souri troops. The army was div
three divisions, under the com
Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, a brave
triotic officer.

THE REBEL ARMY.

The rebel army was composed
or ten, perhaps twelve thousand
State troops, under Gen. Sterlin
some six or eight regiments of A
under Gen. Ben. McColloch, ; fiv
regiments of Texans, under G
Van Dorn; some three thousan
kee, Choctaw, Creek, and Semi
ans, under Col. Albert Pike, all
command of Major General Mc
In addition to those mentioned, t
two or three regiments of Louisia
and companies of Mississippi
bama soldiers under their respe
tains, majors and colonels, who
are unknown alike to your corr
and to fame. The entire rebel
not have been less than thirty
many estimating it still higher.

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTI

Gen. Curtis anticipated an a
the south, and accordingly had
placed on the north under the
of Gen. Sigel, with a body of e
dred men; the principal Federa
ment and main lines being to the
near the head and on both sides
creek. Meantime the rebel fo
moving in full strength from B
whence they had proceeded from
lows, and with rapid marches
deavoring to cross the creek, a
cing themselves on the north,
our retreat.

An advance of about two tho
alry reached the desired position
a fierce onslaught on Sigel, hop
possession of our large and valu
Sigel proved himself the right
right place. He gallantly met
and, while he repelled their c
vented them from seizing upon
The brave and accomplished off
ubiquitous. He rode rapidly
there, giving orders and obs
point of attack and the situa
enemy, at the same time cheeri
couraging his troops.